

## General Application Requirements (FINAL)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Version # \_\_\_\_\_

APP # 700539

### Agency Information

(Carefully read the instructions before completing this form)

#### 1. Agency Information

- a. Agency Name USFS - Sierra National Forest
- b. Organizational Unit
- c. Address 1600 Tollhouse Road
- e. City Clovis State CA Zip 93611-0532
- f. Federal Id Number 55-9893236 DUNS Number
- g. Agency fiscal year (beginning month and day) October-01
- h. Agency Type (Please check one)
- ☐ City ☐ County ☒ U.S. Forest Service
- ☐ U.S. Forest Service - Patrol District ☐ U.S. Bureau of Land Management ☐ Other Federal Agency
- ☐ Federally Recognized Native American Tribe ☐ Educational Institution ☐ Nonprofit Organization - 501(c)(3) status only
- ☐ State Agency ☐ District

#### 2. Project Information

- a. Project Name General Application Requirements
- b. Is implementing agency same as Agency (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No
- c. Implementing Agency Name
- d. Amount of Funds Requested Project Cost

#### Project Request(s) Summary

#	Project Type	Project Title	Grant Request	Match	Total Project Cost
1	G09-02-17-S01	Education & Safety - Land Ethics	99,000	34,000	133,000

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### 3. Contact

#### a. Authorized Representative

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#### b. Project Administrator

Name	Mose Jones-Yellin					
Title	Natural Resource Specialist					
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#### c. Project Administrator

Name	Susan Burkindine					
Title	Others					
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## Location Map

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### A. Location Map

Attachments:

[Location Map\\_Sierra National Forest](#)

## Equipment Inventory

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APP # 700539

### A. Equipment Inventory

Has your agency purchased any Equipment with OHV Trust Funds within the last five (5) ☐ Yes ☒ No  
years? (Please select Yes or No)

#	Item Description	Make	Model	Model Year	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) or Serial Number	Project Agreement Number

## Habitat Management Program (HMP)

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### PART 1 - ITEM 1. DETERMINE THE NEED FOR FULL FULL HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (HMP)

**All Applicants submitting Projects involving Ground Disturbing Activities are subject to HMP requirements. The HMP must cover the combined Project Area of all proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities.**

**Applicants able to certify that none of the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit only HMP Part 1. Applicants who cannot certify that the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation do not contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit HMP Parts 1 and 2.**

1. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)
2. Can the Applicant certify that none of the proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats? (If you checked 'Yes', you are done with HMP) (Please select Yes or No) ☐ Yes ☒ No

### PART 2 - RISK ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND REPORTING

#### PART 2 - Section I. Summary of HMP Changes

Has the Applicant previously submitted a HMP Part 2 that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area? (Please select Yes or No) ☐ Yes ☒ No

**Table 1 - Summary of HMP Changes**

Changes from Previous Year	Section Where Change Occurs
No wildlife specific monitoring was funded or completed in 2009 for OHV / OSV activities and routes by the Sierra National Forest.	Not Applicable
No aquatic/riparian species specific monitoring was funded or completed in 2009 for OHV / OSV activities and routes by the Sierra National Forest.	Not Applicable
RELICTUAL SLENDER SALAMANDER <i>Batrachoseps relictus</i>	Table 3 (2)
YOSEMITE TOAD <i>Bufo canorus</i>	Table 3 (2)
Management Indicator Species (MIS) are not addressed in this grant because currently they are analyzed by habitat. Guidance regarding MIS is set forth in the Sierra National Forest (SNF) LRMP as amended by the 2007 SNF MIS Amendment ROD directs Forest Service resource managers to: (1) at project scale, analyze the effects of proposed projects on the habitat of each MIS affected by such projects, and (2) at the bioregional scale, monitor populations and/or habitat trends of MIS, as identified in the SNF LRMP as amended.	Table 2
Intensive monitoring of Pacific fisher daily movements and breeding season movements being conducted on the Bass Lake Ranger District by UC Berkeley as part of the Sierra Nevada Adaptive Management Project (SNAMP).	Table 5 and Table 6

**PART 2 - Section II - Special Status Species**

**Table 2 - Table of All Special-Status Species and Any Other Species of Local Concern That Were Considered for Inclusion in the HMP**

Species	Listing Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Addressed by HMP? If not explain why?
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus</i>	FT	Elderberry complexes below 3,000' elev, generally close to riparian zones	Very low: little suitable habitat near OHV routes	No: Very little suitable habitat near OHV routes, OHV use not disruptive to habitat.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FSS, SE	Forests near permanent water	None: no suitable habitat near OHV routes	No: no OHV route is close to suitable habitat
Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	FSS, SE	Cliffs, granite domes, forages high over riparian and forest habitats	Low potential, species known to occur on the Sierra NF but not close to OHV routes.	No, OHV does not affect habitat, known eyries not near OHV routes.
Great gray owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i>	FSS, SE	Forested habitats near meadows.	Low potential, species known to occur on Sierra NF, but not close to OHV routes.	No, suitable habitat not close to OHV routes.
California spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	FSS	Old-growth conifer forests.	Present, surveys have confirmed presence and suitable foraging and nesting habitat near OHV routes	Yes
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	FSS	Old-growth conifer forests.	Present, surveys have confirmed presence and suitable foraging and nesting habitat near OHV routes.	Yes
Willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i>	FSS, SE	Willow complexes within wet meadows	Low potential, no suitable habitat occurs near OHV routes.	No, suitable habitat does not occur near OHV routes
California big-horned sheep <i>Ovis canadensis californiana</i>	FE, SE	High elevation, steep alpine habitats	None: no suitable habitat near OHV routes	No: no OHV route is close to suitable habitat.
American marten <i>Martes americana</i>	FSS	Conifer forests above 4,500' elev. Prefers old growth characteristics.	High potential, no survey detections but incidental observations in the past. Suitable habitat occurs near OHV routes.	Yes, combined with fishers under "forest carnivores."
Pacific fisher <i>Martes pennanti</i>	FSS	Conifer forests from 3,500-8,000 elev.	Present: surveys have already detected the	Yes, combined with martens

		Prefers old growth characteristics.	species in proximity to OHV routes. Suitable habitat occurs near OHV routes.	under "forest carnivores."
Sierra Nevada red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i>	FSS, ST	High-elevation alpine habitats, very rare.	Very low potential, species naturally very rare, not seen on Sierra NF in many years.	No: species not detected near Districts since 1964.
California wolverine <i>Gulo gulo luteus</i>	FSS, ST	High-elevation alpine habitats, very rare, very intolerant of human intrusion	Very low potential, species naturally very rare, not seen on Sierra NF in many years. Most recent sightings are in high wilderness.	No: species occurs in high elevation wilderness, no OHV routes in proximity.
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	FSS	Forested habitats	High potential	Yes, but unlikely that OHV have disturbance effects.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	FSS	Caves, abandoned mines	Moderate potential	Yes, but unlikely that OHV have disturbance effects.
Western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillei</i>	FSS	Low elevation forested riparian areas, fairly rare.	Moderate potential	Yes, but unlikely that OHV have disturbance effects.
OWENS TUI CHUB <i>Gila bicolor snyderi</i>	FE	Restricted to Owens River on the Inyo NF. [Moyle]	No	No, species does not occur within Sierra National Forest.
DELTA SMELT <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT	Restricted to the lower most reaches of the San Joaquin River near the Delta. [Moyle]	No	No, species does not occur within Sierra National Forest
HARDHEAD <i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>	FSS	Low to mid elev streams in SJ drainage, temps. 20-28'C [Moyle]; sightings in 1980's in NF Kings River [PG&E] < 4,760 feet	No	No, species does not occur within or near OHV / OSV routes
LAHONTAN CUTTHROAT TROUT <i>Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi</i>	FT/MIS	Restricted to West Fork Cow Creek on HSRD and West Fork Portuguese Creek on BLRD, Sierra NF. 5,000 to 7,000 feet [Sierra]	High Sierra RD (HSRD) - Yes, Bass Lake RD (BLRD) - Yes	HSRD - Yes, BLRD - No, this species does not occur near OHV / OSV routes
PAIUTE CUTTHROAT TROUT <i>Oncorhynchus clarki seleniris</i>	FT/MIS	Restricted to Stairway Creek on BLRD and Sharktooth Creek on HSRD, Sierra NF. 5,000 to 7,000 feet	No	No, species does not occur within or near OHV / OSV routes

		[Sierra]		
CENTRAL VALLEY STEELHEAD <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	FT	Likely extirpated from the San Joaquin drainage. [Moyle]. Prevented from entering Sierra NF by large dams below forest boundary on Merced, San Joaquin & Kings Rivers. < 6,000 feet	No	No, species does not occur within Sierra National Forest
CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG <i>Rana aurora draytoni</i>	FT	Riparian areas, breeding habitat is deep pools (> 0.7 m), stock ponds, streams < 4% gradient, look within 1 mile of project boundary (site assessment). Elevations below 5,000 feet. [CWHR & USDI]	HSRD - No, BLRD - No	HSRD - No, suitable habitat occurs within project area, however extensive herpetological surveys since 1999 have not detected any CRLF, BLRD - No, suitable habitat occurs within project area, however extensive herpetological surveys since 2002 have not detected any CRLF
CALIFORNIA TIGER SALAMANDER <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	FC	Annual grass habitat and grassy understory of valley-foothill hardwoods. Spend most of the year in underground in burrows, during breeding can use rocks and logs. Breed in vernal pools, some human-made ponds w/o fish, not in streams. < 3,200 feet [CWHR]	No	No, species does not occur within any area on the Sierra National Forest that is open to OHV use.
RELICTUAL SLENDER SALAMANDER <i>Batrachoseps relictus</i>	FSS	From Mariposa Co. to Kern Co. Found under surface objects including rocks, bark and woody debris and is associated with streams, springs and wet areas. Only move	HSRD - Yes, BLRD - Yes	HSRD - Yes, BLRD - Yes



		within 5 feet of cover. Surface activity limited to wet winter months. 560 to 7,600 feet [CWHR]		
LIMESTONE SALAMANDER <i>Hydromantes brunus</i>	FSS	Restricted to Briceburg, Mariposa Co. CA, Merced River and Tribs., limestone outcrops, mixed chaparral, and Calif. Buckeye may be indicators of habitat. 830 to 2,630 feet [CWHR]	No	No, species does not occur near OHV / OSV routes
YOSEMITE TOAD <i>Bufo canorus</i>	FC/FSS	Alpine to Fresno Co. Breed in edges of meadows or slow, flowing runoff streams with short emergent sedges or rushes. Found in montane meadows and forest cover (lodgepole or whitebark pines) around the meadows. 6,400 to 11,300 feet [CWHR]	Yes	Yes
FOOTHILL YELLOW- LEGGED FROG <i>Rana boylei</i>	FSS	Sierran foothills. Breed in shallow, slow flowing water with at least some pebble and cobble substrate. Found in riffles and pools with some shading (>20%) in riparian habitats, and moderately vegetated backwaters, isolated pools. < 6400 feet [CWHR]	HSRD - Yes , BLRD - No	HSRD - Yes, BLRD - No, species does not occur near OHV / OSV routes
MOUNTAIN YELLOW- LEGGED FROG <i>Rana muscosa</i>	FC/FSS	Plumas to Tulare Co. Found in ponds, tarns, lakes and streams with sufficient depth and adequate refuge for overwintering. 4,500 to 12,000 feet [CWHR]	Yes	Yes
SOUTHWESTERN POND TURTLE <i>Clemmys marmorata</i>	FSS	Aquatic habitat in spring and summer. Adjacent upland habitat fall and winter. In rivers, slow needs slow	Yes	Yes

pallida NORTHWESTERN POND TURTLE <i>Clemmys marmorata</i> <i>marmorata</i>		flowing areas with deep underwater refugia and emergent basking sites. Migration, hibernation, and nesting occur on land up to 330 feet from riparian area. < 4,700 feet [CWHR]		
GIANT GARTER SNAKE <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	FT	Only occurs on Central Valley floor from Sacramento to Kern Co. Nocturnal. Highly aquatic, associated with permanent/semi-permanent bodies of water in a variety of habitats. Probably extirpated from Northern Fresno county south. < 1,000 valley floor [CWHR]	No	No, species does not occur within Sierra National Forest.
CONSERVANCY FAIRY SHRIMP AND VERNAL POOL FAIRY SHRIMP CRITICAL HABITAT	FE (Species is Federally Endangered; Critical Habitat is Proposed)	Ephemeral wetlands, large cool-water vernal pools. Nearest location to Sierra NF is 5 miles to the east of Auberry-Forest boundary.	Not in Sierra National Forest	No, this species does not occur on Sierra National Forest
YOSEMITE ONION <i>Allium yosemitense</i>	State Rare, CNPS 1B	Rocky talus and scree slopes, seeps, and outcrops. Chaparral, foothill woodland, Lower and upper montane conifer forest	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur near Hite's Cove route.
UPSWEPT MOONWORT <i>Botrychium ascendens</i>	2 (3-1-1)	Meadows, marshes, bogs, and fens in lower and upper montane conifer forest.	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur along all high elevation routes with wetland habitat.
SCALLOPED MOONWORT <i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	2	Meadows, marshes, bogs, and fens in lower and upper montane conifer forest	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur along all high elevation routes with wetland habitat.
SLENDER MOONWORT <i>Botrychium lineare</i>	1B	Rocky/moist sites in subalpine conifer forest, probably also with <i>B. crenulatum</i>	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur along all high elevation routes with wetland habitat.
COMMON MOONWORT <i>Botrychium</i>	2 (3-1-1)	Meadows, marshes, bogs, and fens in lower and upper montane	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur along all high elevation

lunaria		conifer forest		routes with wetland habitat
MINGAN MOONWORT <i>Botrychium minganese</i>	2 (3-1-1)	Meadows, marshes, bogs, and fens in lower and upper montane conifer forest	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur along all high elevation routes with wetland habitat.
MOUNTAIN MOONWORT <i>Botrychium montanum</i>	2 (3-1-1)	Meadows, marshes, bogs, and fens in lower and upper montane conifer forest	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur along all high elevation routes with wetland habitat
MARIPOSA PUSSYPAWS <i>Calyptridium pulchellum</i>	FT	Decomposed granite gravel associated with outcrops in foothill woodland and chaparral	Yes	Yes - Potential to occur along Jose Basin Poker runs
MUIR'S RAILLARDELLA <i>Carlquistia</i> (Raillardiopsis) <i>muirii</i>	1B	Granite or metamorphic outcrops, in ledges or cracks and gravel flats. In montane chaparral and conifer forest	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur along Spanish Route
CARPENTERIA, TREE ANEMONE <i>Carpenteria californica</i>	State Threatened, 1B	Chaparral, foothill woodland, lower ponderosa pine forest. Concentrated in draws and moist areas but found on open dry slopes as well.	Yes	Yes- Near one route in Blue Canyon.
MARIPOSA CLARKIA <i>Clarkia biloba ssp. australis</i>	Fed SC, CNPS 1B	Chaparral, foothill woodland, Merced River Canyon/Bear Creek drainage only	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur near Hite's Cove route.
MERCED CLARKIA <i>Clarkia lingulata</i>	Fed SC, State End., 1B	Chaparral, foothill woodland, only in Merced River Canyon within 2 miles of S. Fork confluence	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur near Hite's Cove route, though unlikely since surveys in early 1990s found no new populations.
RAWSON'S FLAMING TRUMPET <i>Collomia rawsoniana</i>	1B	Along streams and around meadows in ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forest, sometimes in open forest where subsurface moisture is present	Yes	No- The only route near this plant is the Shuteye Peak route, surveys have been done, no populations are present.
MOUNTAIN LADY'S-SLIPPER	4	Moist areas and dry slopes in late-successional conifer	Yes	No- All known occurrences are in the vicinity of

Cypripedium montanum		forest. On the Sierra only known from general vicinity of Nelder Grove		Nelder Grove and Fish Camp. No OHV routes are near these areas.
UNEXPECTED LARKSPUR Delphinium inopinum	4	Rocky sites in upper montane conifer forest (Monarch Wilderness)	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur along Spanish Route
TULARE COUNTY BLEEDING HEART Dicentra nevadensis	4	Alpine fell fields, gravelly crevices and openings in subalpine conifer forest Only known occurrence on Sierra NF is in John Muir Wilderness	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur along Spanish Route
MT. WHITNEY DRABA Draba sharsmithii	1B	Talus in subalpine forests and alpine fell-fields, on dry granitic sands and gravels, or in protected rock crevices	Likely	No, not likely. Elevational range is above all Sierra NF OHV routes.
SUBALPINE FIREWEED Epilobium howellii	1B	Wet meadows and mossy seeps in subalpine conifer forest	Yes	Yes
HALL'S DAISY Erigeron aequifolius	1B	Steep, rocky ridges and in crevices in mixed conifer forests. Only Sierra NF occurrence is on limestone at 5900' in Monarch Wilderness	Yes	Yes. Potential to occur along Spanish Route
KINGS RIVER BUCKWHEAT Eriogonum nudum var. regivirum	1B	Carbonate slopes in chaparral and foothill woodland next to Kings River trail	No	No- Only known from a very limited area of carbonate rocks in the Kings River Special Management Area (along foot trail, no OHV access)
CONGDON'S WOOLLY SUNFLOWER Eriophyllum congdonii	State Rare, 1B	Cracks and talus of metamorphic rocks, mostly on steep inaccessible slopes in chaparral, foothill woodland, lower montane conifer forest	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur along Hite's Cove Route
SHUTEYE PEAK FAWN LILY	1B	Rocky open sites as well as meadow-type	Yes	Yes- Occurs along Shuteye

Erythronium pluriflorum		sites in red fir./lodgepole forest and in subalpine conifer forest		Route.
BROOK POCKET-MOSS Fissidens aphelotaxifolius	2	Wet soil and rocks near streams, waterfalls, and drainages where peak flow does not occur	Yes	Yes.
BLANDOW'S BOG-MOSS Helodium blandowii	2	Wet meadows, fens, and seeps in subalpine coniferous forests	Yes	Yes.
MONARCH GOLDENASTER Heterotheca monarchensis	1B	Limestone cracks, ledges, and sandy flats at base of cliffs surrounded by canyon live oak woodland	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur along Spanish Route
PARRY'S HORKELIA Horkelia parryi	1B	Dry, open areas in chaparral, with partial to full shade; often with live oaks. Prefers slightly to moderately acidic soils	Yes	Yes.
SHORT-LEAVED HULSEA Hulsea brevifolia	1B	Granitic or volcanic soils in openings and under canopy in mixed conifer and red fir forest	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur along the Brewer, Dusy/Ershim, Onion Springs, Spanish, and Swamp routes where baseline inventory is still needed for the species. It was not found on Bear Diversion, the Hooper, or Bald Mountain route, the Shuteye Peak, Cattle Mountain, or Green Mountain routes
VEINED WATER LICHEN Peltigera hydrothyria	-	Cold, clear, unpolluted streams in mixed conifer forests.	Yes	Yes- Potential to occur anywhere routes cross streams. Baseline inventories needed on all routes.
MADERA	1B (2-2-3)	Dry slopes in	Yes	Yes.

LINANTHUS Leptosiphon serrulatus		cismontane oak woodland and lower montane coniferous forest. Usually in DG, one instance on serpentine		
YOSEMITE LEWISIA Lewisia disepala	1B	Granitic sand and gravel in ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, and upper montane coniferous forest	Yes	Yes- Known to occur in Blue Canyon Routes and along two user-defined routes on Bass Lake Ranger District (Chepo Slide and Vista Dome)
KELLOGG'S LEWISIA Lewisia kelloggii	1B (2-2-3)	Granitic sand and gravel in upper montane coniferous forest	Yes	Yes- Known to occur along Shuteye Peak Route
ORANGE LUPINE Lupinus citrinus var. citrinus	1B	Granitic sand and gravel on flats and pans of outcrops, and in coarse soil adjacent to outcrops. Chaparral, foothill woodland, ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forest.	Yes	Yes- Blue Canyon and Jose Basin Poker Run routes have numerous populations of this species.
SLENDER LUPINE Lupinus gracilentus (LUGR)	1B	Subalpine coniferous forest	Yes	Yes.
HOCKETT MEADOW LUPINE Lupinus lepidus var. culbertsonii (LUCUC)	1B	Meadows, sub-alpine coniferous forests on mesic rocky sites	Yes	Yes.
MOSS Meesia triquetra	2	Acidic montane meadows in conifer forest, especially meadows with Sphagnum (peat moss)	Yes	Yes- 2002 surveys on the High Sierra Ranger District found no habitat for M. triquetra along Bear Diversion, Hooper, Strawberry, West Lake, Mirror Lake, or the west side of Bald Mountain. On the Bass Lake RD,

				no habitat was seen along the Shuteye Peak or Cattle Mountain Routes or Miami Motorcycle Routes; however, potential exists along other routes.
MOSS Meesia uliginosa	2	Saturated meadows at upper elevations of mixed conifer forest and red fir/lodgepole forest	Yes	Yes- 2002 surveys on the High Sierra Ranger District found no habitat for M. uliginosa along Bear Diversion, Hooper, Strawberry, West Lake, Mirror Lake, or the west side of Bald Mountain. On the Bass Lake RD, no habitat was seen along the Shuteye Peak or Cattle Mountain Routes or Miami Motorcycle Routes; however, potential exists along other routes.
MOSS Mielichhoferia elongata	2	Metamorphic, sedimentary, limestone, or serpentine soils with high copper content. Usually chaparral or foothill woodland	Unknown	No, and no baseline surveys for this plant have taken place along any route.
SLENDER-STEMMED MONKEYFLOWER Mimulus filicaulis	1B	Vernally moist sites in foothill woodland, conifer forest	Yes	Some potential to occur in area of Hites's Cove route and Miami Motorcycle Routes
SLENDER-STALKED MONKEYFLOWER	1B	Open gravelly areas in chaparral, ponderosa pine forest (often in burns and disturbed areas)	Yes	Potential to occur along Jose Basin Poker runs; unlikely to occur on Bass Lake Ranger District

				but possible in Hite's Cove and Miami Basin Routes
PANSY MONKEYFLOWER <i>Mimulus pulchellus</i>	1B	Vernally wet areas in conifer forest (not yet found on the Sierra NF)	Yes	Only expected in Mariposa County, slight potential for occurrence near Hite's Cove Route, possibly Miami trails but not likely.
MARBLE ROCKMAT <i>Petrophyton caespitosum</i> ssp. <i>acuminatum</i>	1B	Lower to upper coniferous forests on carbonate or granitic, rocky substrates	Yes	Yes. Possible along Spanish, Dusy-Ershim, Brewer, and Swamp routes.
KECK'S CHECKERBLOOM <i>Sidalcea keckii</i>	FE, 1B	Serpentine soils; clay soils. Valley and foothill woodlands, chaparral.	No	No. No habitat near OHV routes.
TEHIPITE VALLEY JEWEL- FLOWER <i>Streptanthus fenestratus</i>	1B	Lower montane conifer forest, Upper montane conifer forest	Yes	Potential to occur along Spanish Route
BOLANDER'S CLOVER <i>Trifolium bolanderi</i>	1B	Montane meadows in mixed conifer and upper montane conifer forest/ mesic	Yes	Possible along Star Lakes route
GREY-LEAVED VIOLET <i>Viola pinetorum</i> ssp. <i>grisea</i>	1B	Dry peaks and slopes in subalpine conifer forest and upper montane conifer forest	Yes	Possible along high elevation routes still needing baseline surveys (Brewer, Dusy-Ershim, Spanish, Swamp)

**PART 2 - Section III - Map(s) of Project Area**

Attachments:

[Map Description and User Guide](#)

**PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat**

**PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 3**

**Table 3 - Data (Including Baseline Data) and Management Program for Species and/or Sensitive Habitats**

Species/Habitat	Known Information	Methodology	Concerns / Risks / Uncertainties	Management Objective(s)	Management Action(s)	Success Criteria



AMERICAN MARTEN <i>Martes americana</i>	Historical and recent incidental sightings confirm marten presence on forest. Presence likely near OHV routes in suitable habitat.	Track Plate and camera station surveys per Zielinski/Kucera protocol PSW-GTR-157 USDA FS, 1995	Habitat degradation by user-defined trails in areas of heavy use, disturbance of denning, resting, or foraging individuals by noise and presence of human activity. Lack of surveys for most OHV routes.	Maintain existing habitat and habitat connectivity. Ensure continued occupancy of currently occupied sites. OHV use occurs only on existing or approved trails and sites.	Enforcement to prevent new user-defined trails, rehab of identified degraded habitat areas. Monitoring to confirm continued occupancy.	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentation from OHV-induced habitat degradation. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites.
PACIFIC FISHER <i>Martes pennanti</i>	Historical and recent incidental sightings confirm fisher presence on forest. OHV surveys confirm presence near Miami OHV route (camera station and track plates). Presence likely in suitable habitat near other OHV routes.	Track Plate and camera station surveys per Zielinski/Kucera protocol PSW-GTR-157 USDA FS, 1995	Habitat degradation by user-defined trails in areas of heavy use, disturbance of denning, resting, or foraging individuals by noise and presence of human activity. Lack of surveys for most OHV routes.	Maintain existing habitat and habitat connectivity. Ensure continued occupancy of currently occupied sites. OHV use occurs only on existing/approved trails and sites.	Enforcement to prevent new user-defined trails, rehab of identified degraded habitat areas. Monitoring to confirm continued occupancy.	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentation from OHV-induced habitat degradation. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No

						OHV use off approved trails/sites.
PALLID BAT Antrozous pallidus	Species confirmed on the Forest, not on the district. Unknown if occurs near OHV routes.	Regional Bat coordinator conducts surveys.	Uncertainty due to lack of information regarding bats; potential noise disturbance to maternal or roost sites very close to OHV routes but risk is unknown (but probably low).	Ensure continued occupancy of currently occupied sites. OHV use occurs only on existing/ap proved trails and sites.	Monitoring to confirm continued occupancy.	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentati on from OHV-induced habitat degradatio n. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites.
TOWNSENDS BIG-EARED BAT Corynorhinus townsendii	Species has been identified on District due to other projects. May be near OHV routes. Surveys have not been conducted at this time.	Regional Bat coordinator conducts surveys.	Uncertainty due to lack of information regarding bats; potential noise disturbance to maternal or roost sites very close to OHV routes but risk is unknown (but probably low).	Ensure continued occupancy of currently occupied sites. OHV use occurs only on existing/ap proved trails and sites.	Monitoring to confirm continued occupancy.	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentati on from OHV-induced habitat degradatio n. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites.
WESTERN RED BAT Lasiurus	Non-OHV related surveys have	Regional Bat coordinator	Uncertainty due to lack of	Ensure continued	Monitoring to confirm	No loss of existing

blossevillii	located this species on the district. Unknown if occurs near OHV routes.	conducts surveys.	information regarding bats; potential noise disturbance to maternal or roost sites very close to OHV routes but risk is unknown (but probably low).	occupancy of currently occupied sites. OHV use occurs only on existing/ap proved trails and sites.	continued occupancy and reproduction.	habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentation from OHV-induced habitat degradation. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites.
CALIFORNIA SPOTTED OWL <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	Surveys confirm presence near existing OHV routes. Historical sites have been occupied consistently over many years. Assumed to occur near other OHV routes in suitable habitat.	Region 5 Spotted Owl Survey Protocol, USDA FS, 1991 (Revised 1993). 3 survey visits/year for 2 years in spring to early summer.	Disturbance of individuals or nests by noise and presence of human activity.	Ensure continued occupancy of currently occupied sites. OHV use occurs only on existing/ap proved trails and sites.	Monitoring to confirm continued occupancy and reproduction.	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentation from OHV-induced habitat degradation. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites.
NORTHERN GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Surveys confirm presence near one OHV route in Miami area. Known to occur on other parts of the district, presence	Region 5 Northern goshawk Survey Protocol, USDA FS, 2002. Dawn acoustical, stand search or broadcast survey	Disturbance of individuals or nests by noise and presence of human activity.	Ensure continued occupancy of currently occupied sites. OHV use occurs only on	Monitoring to confirm continued occupancy and reproduction.	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to

	assumed near other OHV routes in suitable habitat.	methods.		existing/ap proved trails and sites.		fragmentati on from OHV-induced habitat degradatio n. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites.
RELICTUAL SLENDER SALAMANDER <i>Batrachoseps relictus</i>	This species has been taxonomically split and is not technically present on the SNF. This split has not been recognized by the FS, therefore suitable habitat occurs across Sierra NF. During visual inventory surveys, RSS has not been observed; however, there are approximately 5 gregarious slender salamander species locations on the High Sierra Ranger District within the Blue Canyon OHV event route .	Visual inventory surveys using Fellers & Freel 1995	Population locations and distribution is unknown. Research on the effects on the species and their habitats from OHV / OSV related roads and activities are unknown. Concerns are the disturbance and mortality of the species and the destruction of their habitat.	OHV and OSV use only occurs on existing trails and areas. There is no widening of stream crossings. Trails do not damage springs or intercept and divert perennial water sources associated with suitable habitat.	Keep vehicles on trails and prevent widening of stream crossings. Immediately close any new off-trail use areas through signing and/or physical barriers. Increase patrols, signs, and/or barriers in areas where off-trail use has occurred. Monitor use of trail and any damage to aquatic resources by OHV's.	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentation from OHV-induced habitat degradation. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites.
YOSEMITE TOAD <i>Bufo canorus</i>	Species and habitat occur across Sierra NF. There are approximately 25	Visual inventory surveys and habitat components using Region 5	Concerns are the disturbance and mortality of the species and the destruction of	OHV and OSV use only occurs on existing trails and	Keep vehicles on trails and prevent widening of	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently

	known occupied meadows within ¼ mile of HSRD OHV routes and 88 occupied meadows within ¼ mile of HSRD OSV routes. The largest density of Yosemite toads occur within the Dusy / Ershim OHV route. On the Bass Lake RD (BLRD), 2 occupied sites occur within ¼ mile of the Iron Mountain OHV route.	protocol (USDA 2001)	their habitat. Research on the effects on the species and their habitats from OHV / OSV related roads and activities are unknown.	areas. There is no widening of stream crossings. Routes crossing meadow habitat do not disrupt breeding, adult dispersal or modify habitat associated with breeding.	stream crossings. Immediately close any new off-trail use areas through signing and/or physical barriers. Increase patrols, signs, and/or barriers in areas where off-trail use has occurred. Season of Use on routes associated with occupied habitat.	suitable habitat due to fragmentation from OHV-induced habitat degradation. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites. Protection of dispersing adults into non-meadow habitat post-breeding.
FOOTHILL YELLOW-LEGGED FROG <i>Rana boylei</i>	This species is currently only found on the High Sierra Ranger District within and adjacent to the Jose Basin OHV event route and OHV activity area. Other suitable habitat and historic sightings of the species occurs within the Blue Canyon OHV event route. The critical aquatic refuge for this species also overlaps with the Jose Basin OHV event route and OHV activity area.	Visual inventory surveys and measuring habitat components by Lind (1997)	Concerns are the disturbance and mortality of the species and the destruction of their habitat. Research on the effects on the species and their habitats from OHV / OSV related roads and activities are unknown.	OHV and OSV use only occurs on existing trails and areas. There is no widening of stream crossings.	Keep vehicles on trails and prevent widening of stream crossings. Immediately close any new off-trail use areas through signing and/or physical barriers. Increase patrols, signs, and/or barriers in areas where off-trail use has occurred.	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentation from OHV-induced habitat degradation. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites.

MOUNTAIN YELLOW- LEGGED FROG <i>Rana muscosa</i>	This species occurs in isolated areas across the Sierra NF. There are two areas on the High Sierra Ranger District where this species overlaps with OHV / OSV routes. One is in Snow Corral Meadow of an OSV route and the other is within the Dusy / Ershim OHV route. The critical aquatic refuge for this species in Snow Corral Meadow also overlaps with the OSV route. On the BLRD, there is one known population on private property adjacent to the Star Lakes OHV Route.	Visual inventory surveys using Fellers & Freel 1995	Concerns are the disturbance and mortality of the species and the destruction of their habitat. Research on the effects on the species and their habitats from OHV / OSV related roads and activities are unknown.	OHV and OSV use only occurs on existing trails and areas. There is no widening of stream crossings.	Keep vehicles on trails and prevent widening of stream crossings. Immediately close any new off-trail use areas through signing and/or physical barriers. Increase patrols, signs, and/or barriers in areas where off-trail use has occurred.	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentation from OHV-induced habitat degradation. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites.
SOUTHWESTERN POND TURTLE <i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i> NORTHWESTERN POND TURTLE <i>Clemmys marmorata marmorata</i>	This species occurs across the Sierra National Forest. On the High Sierra Ranger District this species is dominate in two main drainages - the Jose Basin OHV event route and the Big Creek / Kings River drainage within the Blue Canyon OHV event route. On BLRD, there is a population adjacent to the Hite Cove OHV Route.	Visual inventory surveys using Fellers & Freel 1995 and mark / recapture surveys using Holland 1991	Concerns are the disturbance and mortality of the species and the destruction of their habitat. Research on the effects on the species and their habitats from OHV / OSV related roads and activities are unknown.	OHV and OSV use only occurs on existing trails and areas. There is no widening of stream crossings.	Keep vehicles on trails and prevent widening of stream crossings. Immediately close any new off-trail use areas through signing and/or physical barriers. Increase patrols, signs, and/or barriers in areas where off-trail use	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentation from OHV-induced habitat degradation. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites.

					has occurred.	
LAHONTAN CUTTHROAT TROUT <i>Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi</i>	This species only occurs within the Cow Creek watershed that intersects with the Brewer OHV / OSV route. The Critical Aquatic Refuge for this species also overlaps with the Bald Mtn OHV & event route and borders the Swamp OHV route.	Visual population count and habitat components using the Region 5 stream condition inventory (USDA 2003)	Concerns are the disturbance of the species and the destruction of their habitat through pool filling by sediment. Research on the effects on the species and their habitats from OHV / OSV related roads and activities are unknown.	OHV and OSV use only occurs on existing trails and areas. There are no new stream crossings.	Keep vehicles on trails so there are no additional of stream crossings. Immediately close any new off-trail use areas through signing and/or physical barriers. Increase patrols, signs, and/or barriers in areas where off-trail use has occurred.	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentation from OHV-induced habitat degradation. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites.
WETLAND HABITATS- PLANT SPECIES	Baseline surveys needed for <i>Bruchia bolanderi</i> , <i>Botrychium</i> spp., <i>Hydrothyrta venosa</i> , <i>Meesia triquetra</i> , <i>Meesia uliginosa</i> .	As per California Department of Fish and Game guidelines (CNDDDB) and Forest Service Handbook regulations (FSH 2509).	Crushed individuals or populations; unknown populations.	Minimize or remove disturbance from riparian habitats. OHV use occurs only on existing/approved trails and sites.	Blocking access that leads to management concern areas and subsequent monitoring of such actions to ensure population viability and health. Restoration or repair of any degraded riparian habitat.	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentation from OHV-induced habitat degradation. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No

						OHV use off approved trails/sites.
CHAPARRAL HABITAT- PLANT SPECIES	Carpenteria californica is found on a portion of the Blue Canyon route. Calyptridium palchellum populations are both fenced.	As per California Department of Fish and Game guidelines (CNDDDB) and Forest Service Handbook regulations (FSH 2509).	Crushed individuals or populations; unknown populations.	OHV use occurs only on existing/ap proved trails and sites.	Blocking access that leads to manageme nt concern areas and subsequent monitoring of such actions to ensure population viability and health.	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentati on from OHV- induced habitat degradatio n. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites.
FORESTED HABITAT- PLANT SPECIES	Hulsea brevifolia needs basline surveys along Brewer, Dusy/Ershim, Onion Springs, and Swamp routes. Viola pinetorum ssp. grisea needs baseline info along every route except Shuteye Peak.	As per California Department of Fish and Game guidelines (CNDDDB) and Forest Service Handbook regulations (FSH 2509).	Crushed individuals or populations; unknown populations.	OHV use occurs only on existing/ap proved trails and sites.	Blocking access that leads to manageme nt concern areas and subsequent monitoring of such actions to ensure population viability and health.	No loss of existing habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentati on from OHV- induced habitat degradatio n. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites
OTHER HABITAT- PLANT	Erythronium pluriflorum is	As per California Department of	Crushed individuals or	OHV use occurs only	Blocking access that	No loss of existing



SPECIES	found on Shuteye Peak route.	Fish and Game guidelines (CNDDDB) and Forest Service Handbook regulations (FSH 2509).	populations; unknown populations.	on existing/ap proved trails and sites.	leads to manageme nt concern areas and subsequent monitoring of such actions to ensure population viability and health.	habitat. No isolation of currently suitable habitat due to fragmentati on from OHV- induced habitat degradatio n. Continued occupancy of currently occupied habitat. No OHV use off approved trails/sites.
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**PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 4**

**Table 4: Summary of HMP Monitoring Program**

Species/Habitat	Change Detection Methodology	Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology, Including Triggers	Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring (Focused Studies)
AMERICAN MARTEN <i>Martes americana</i>	Under development	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, marten occurrence, and/or marten status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	Regional Marten Focused Study and Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
PACIFIC FISHER <i>Martes pennanti</i>	Under development	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, & Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, marten occurrence, and/or fisher status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	PSW OHV Programmatic focused study for fisher and vertebrate assemblages.
PALLID BAT <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Under development	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.

		use and paired non-use sites	
TOWNSENDS BIG-EARED BAT <i>Corymorhinus townsendii</i>	Under development	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
WESTERN RED BAT <i>Lasiurus blossevillei</i>	Under development	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
CALIFORNIA SPOTTED OWL <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	Resurvey known sites every other year.	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, spotted owl occurrence, and/or owl status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	Regional Northern Spotted Owl Focused Study and Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
NORTHERN GOSHAWK <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Resurvey known sites every other year.	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, goshawk occurrence, and/or goshawk status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	Regional Northern Goshawk Focused Study and Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
RELICTUAL SLENDER SALAMANDER <i>Batrachoseps relictus</i>	Total count of individual species	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
YOSEMITE TOAD <i>Bufo canorus</i>	Total count of individual species	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study. Regional intensive and extensive amphibian monitoring research.
FOOTHILL YELLOW- LEGGED FROG	Total count of individual species	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers:	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.

Rana boylei		Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	
MOUNTAIN YELLOW-LEGGED FROG Rana muscosa	Total count of individual species	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study. Regional intensive and extensive amphibian monitoring research.
SOUTHWESTERN POND TURTLE Clemmys marmorata pallida NORTHWESTERN POND TURTLE Clemmys marmorata marmorata	Total count of individual species	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.
LAHONTAN CUTTHROAT TROUT Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi	Total count of individual species and re-survey sites annually	Pacific Southwest Region OHV/OSV, Wildlife, and Plant Monitoring; Triggers: Statistical differences in habitat condition, species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	Regional Vertebrate Assemblage Focused Study.

**PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 5**

**Table 5. Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management**

Monitoring Methodology	How Monitoring Information Will Inform Management	How Data Will Be Analyzed	Management Response to Identified Triggers	Who Will Plan Management Response
Fisher and Marten Track Plate and camera station surveys per Zielinski/Kucera protocol PSW-GTR-157 USDA FS, 1995	Habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status data from OHV/OSV use & paired non-use sites will indicate whether OHV/OSV use is negatively affecting species and, if so, how and at what types,	Regional data will be analyzed each year by personnel from the Pacific Southwest Region and Pacific Southwest Research Station to detect any statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or	If analyses indicate that there are statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites, then thresholds (types, seasons, levels, and	Pacific Southwest Region, in conjunction with the National Forests in California managing OHV/OSV use.

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	seasons, and levels of use.	species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	locations of use) will be identified that will trigger the need for management change.	
Bat species Acoustical surveys and/or mist netting	Habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status data from OHV/OSV use & paired non-use sites will indicate whether OHV/OSV use is negatively affecting species and, if so, how and at what types, seasons, and levels of use.	Regional data will be analyzed each year by personnel from the Pacific Southwest Region and Pacific Southwest Research Station to detect any statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	If analyses indicate that there are statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites, then thresholds (types, seasons, levels, and locations of use) will be identified that will trigger the need for management change.	Pacific Southwest Region, in conjunction with the National Forests in California managing OHV/OSV use.
Region 5 Spotted Owl Survey Protocol, USDA FS, 1991 (Revised 1993). 3 survey visits/year for 2 years in spring	Habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status data from OHV/OSV use & paired non-use sites will indicate whether OHV/OSV use is negatively affecting species and, if so, how and at what types, seasons, and levels of use.	Regional data will be analyzed each year by personnel from the Pacific Southwest Region and Pacific Southwest Research Station to detect any statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	If analyses indicate that there are statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites, then thresholds (types, seasons, levels, and locations of use) will be identified that will trigger the need for management change.	Pacific Southwest Region, in conjunction with the National Forests in California managing OHV/OSV use.
Region 5 Northern goshawk Survey Protocol, USDA FS, 2002. Dawn acoustical, stand search or broadcast survey methods.	Habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status data from OHV/OSV use & paired non-use sites will indicate whether OHV/OSV use is negatively affecting species and, if so, how and at what types, seasons, and levels of use.	Regional data will be analyzed each year by personnel from the Pacific Southwest Region and Pacific Southwest Research Station to detect any statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	If analyses indicate that there are statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites, then thresholds (types, seasons, levels, and locations of use) will be identified that will trigger the need for management change.	Pacific Southwest Region, in conjunction with the National Forests in California managing OHV/OSV use.
Aquatic Species Site visit data sheets	Habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status data	Regional data will be analyzed each year by personnel from the Pacific Southwest	If analyses indicate that there are statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife &	Pacific Southwest Region, in conjunction with the National Forests in

	from OHV/OSV use & paired non-use sites will indicate whether OHV/OSV use is negatively affecting species and, if so, how and at what types, seasons, and levels of use.	Region and Pacific Southwest Research Station to detect any statistical differences in habitat condition, wildlife & plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites	plant species occurrence, and/or species status between OHV/OSV use and paired non-use sites, then thresholds (types, seasons, levels, and locations of use) will be identified that will trigger the need for management change.	California managing OHV/OSV use.
UC Berkeley Pacific Fisher Surveys as part of the Sierra Nevada Adaptive Management Project; Including grid-based camera surveys, trapping, and radio collaring in conjunction with daily telemetry flights.	Specific information regarding den site locations for breeding female fisher will inform areas on the landscape that require limited operating periods before ground disturbing project implementation may begin.	Den site locations along with analysis of surrounding vegetation is used to develop 700 acre buffers surrounding verified fisher den sites.	To avoid disturbance to breeding Pacific fishers, no restoration project construction activities may occur between March 1 through June 30 within any 700 acre Pacific fisher den site buffer.	Pacific Southwest Region, in conjunction with the National Forests in California managing OHV/OSV use.

**PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results**

**PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 6**

**Table 6: Previous Year's Monitoring Results**

Monitoring Accomplishments	Results	Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved?

**PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 7**

**Table 7: Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results**

Management Actions	Species/ Habitat	Date Completed or Planned - mm/dd/yyyy	Changes Needed to HMP

**PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 8**

**Table 8 Management Actions Taken in Response to HMP-related Public Concerns**

Concern Raised by Public	Actions Taken to Address the Concern

## Soil Conservation

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### A. Soil Conservation

- a. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

### B. Soil Conservation Plan

Attachments:

[Soil Conservation Plan - Sierra NF](#)  
[Appendix A - Project Description](#)  
[Appendix B- Lone Sequoia EA](#)  
[Appendix-C-Lone Sequoia DN and FONSI](#)

## Public Review Process

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### A. Public Notification Efforts

Check all that apply: (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Notice to interested Parties/Groups (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [02/25/2010]
- ☒ Published on Applicant's Website (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [02/25/2010]
- ☐ Published in Newspaper
- ☒ News Release Issued
- ☒ Public Meeting(s) Hearing(s) Held

### B. Public Comments

Written comments were received from 6 individuals, many of them affiliated with larger environmental and OHV organizations. The comments expressed both support and opposition to the proposed projects. Comments in support of the proposed projects typically approved of the Sierra NF's ongoing efforts to balance recreational opportunities with the resource protection. Comments in opposition were typically related to the perception that the Sierra NF will be using state funding to close routes.

Beyond general indications of opposition or support, the following specific comments were made:

- A strong OHV program is particularly important at this time due to the confusion and controversy associated with the on-going Travel Management process.
- The Dusy Ershim and East of Dinkey Creek Restoration projects are particularly popular.
- Grant and Forest funds should be spent on equipment and "on the ground" expenses, and management costs should be limited to 5% of the total.
- No funding should be allocated to agencies that intend to close public lands.

### C. Application Development as a result of Public Comments

- a. Were changes made to the Application as a result of public comments? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

- b. Describe how public comments affected the Application

In response to the comments received from the public, the Sierra NF has increased the matching funds that it will provide for Equipment Purchases in the Ground Operations Application by \$50,000, and clarified the Staff Expenses to indicate which expenses will be allocated to managerial positions and which will be allocated to ?on the ground? activities.



## Certifications

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APP # 700539

### 1. Applicant Certifications

#### A. General Conditions

- A. The Applicant hereby certifies, under the penalty of perjury, compliance with the following terms and conditions: ☒
1. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees to monitor the condition of soils and wildlife in the Project Area each year in order to determine whether the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to Public Resource Code (PRC), Section 5090.35 and the HMP prepared pursuant to Section 5090.53(a) are being met.
  2. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion, to repair and prevent accelerated erosion, until the same soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is met.
  3. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion until the same HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is met.
  4. The Applicant agrees to enforce the registration of off-highway motor vehicles and the other provisions of Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code and to enforce the other applicable laws regarding the operation of off-highway motor vehicles.
  5. The Applicant agrees to cooperate with appropriate law enforcement entities to provide proper law enforcement at and around the Facility.
  6. The Applicant's Project is in accordance with local or federal plans and the strategic plan for OHV Recreation prepared by the OHMVR Division.

#### B. Programmatic Conditions

##### B. The Applicant must describe the following programmatic conditions:

1. Identify the potential for the facility to reduce illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation activities in the surrounding areas:

The Sierra NF reduces illegal and unauthorized OHV use on surrounding areas through three main activities: barriers, education, and patrol. Barriers are typically constructed from natural materials such as boulders, logs or earthen berms, and they are used to restrict unauthorized travel across the boundaries of the forest and at restricted areas within the forest. Education activities include staff attendance at OHV club meetings, signage used to delineate boundaries and distribution of maps and brochures at Forest Service facilities. Printed materials are also distributed by patrolling Forest Service personnel who (among other duties) inform the public of regulations, identify locations in need of barriers, and notify law enforcement when appropriate.

2. Describe how the Applicant is meeting the operations and maintenance needs of any existing OHV Recreation Facility under its jurisdiction:

The Sierra NF has a recreation staff of 31 full time employees. These employees identify and prioritize the operation and maintenance activities for the OHV facilities; coordinate the efforts of engineering staff, seasonal work crews and volunteers; and secure funding through grants, partnership agreement and federally allocated dollars.

#### C. Fee Collection

Describe how fees collected pursuant to Section 38230 of the Vehicle Code (in-lieu funds) are utilized and whether the fees complement the Applicant's proposed Project:

**D. Compliance with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C)**

Projects within the O&M category that affect lands identified as inventoried roadless areas by the U.S. Forest Service, are compliant with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C). (Please select Yes or No)

☒ Yes ☐ No

**2. Governing Body Resolution**

## **Certification - Non Profits / Education**

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- 1. Written Agreement with Land Manager**
- 2. Verification of Nonprofit 501(c)(3) Status**

## Evaluation Criteria

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Version # \_\_\_\_\_

APP # 700539

### 1. OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

#### 1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

- a. Does the land manager agency provide legal OHV riding opportunity? (Please select ☒ Yes ☐ No Yes or No)

Starting (Month/Year) 01/2007

Ending (Month/Year) 12/2007

- b. Off-Highway Vehicle Opportunity Ratio (OHV Ratio) opportunity

- i. Months of OHV Opportunity (OHV Months) 12

- ii. Total Miles Of Routes Available For OHV Recreation 1841

- iii. Total Acres Of Open Riding Available For OHV Recreation 72800

- iv. OHV Visitation (visitor days) 62592

- v. Ratio of OHV Visitation/OHV Opportunity 0.84

#### 1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary (2)

- c. Reference Document that support the responses to a. and b. on previous page  
2002-2007 Sierra NF National Visitor Use Monitoring Report

- d. Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) = OHV Ratio x OHV Months / 12 0.84

Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) Score

### 2. Quality of OHV Opportunity

Land Manager's OHV program 10

Check all that apply (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available for distribution at no cost (2 points)  
☒ Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available on the Land Manager's website (2 points)  
☒ Map indicates relative difficulty of each OHV trail (2 points)  
☒ Map indicates appropriate OHV use type (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, etc.) (2 points)  
☒ At least fifty percent of the staging areas include support facilities (restrooms, picnic tables, trash cans, shade structures) (2 points)  
☐ Majority of trail intersections are signed with information such as: trail names, directional signs, relative difficulty, mileage to next feature (2 points)

### 3. Variety of OHV Opportunity

- a. Skill levels (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced) indicated by publicly available maps or signage marking trails with relative difficulty 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ 3 or more skill levels (5 points) ☐ 2 skill levels (3 points)  
☐ 1 skill level (1 point) ☐ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

- b. Type of OHV Opportunity (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, RUV, Sand Rail/Dune Buggy) 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ Opportunities for 3 or more vehicle types (6 points) ☐ Opportunities for 2 vehicle types (3 points)  
☐ Opportunity for only 1 vehicle type (1 point) ☐ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

#### 4. Agency Contribution

Is the cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include Indirect Costs) greater than \$0?. If NO, then No points. Go to item #5. (Please select Yes or No) ☒ Yes ☐ No

If YES, enter cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include Indirect Costs): 350000

% Funded by OHV Trust Fund (do not include in-lieu funds): 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ No OHV Trust Funds were used (6 points)  
☐ 10% or less of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (4 points)  
☐ 11% to 25% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (3 points)  
☒ 26% to 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (1 point)  
☐ More than 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (No points)

Reference Document

Lands recreation Heritage Partnerships & Wilderness Annual Business Plan

#### 5. Project Performance

For Applicant's OHV grant Projects which reached the end of the Project performance period within the last two years, the percentage of all deliverables accomplished 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ 100% of Deliverable accomplished (5 points)  
☒ 75% to 99% of Deliverables accomplished (3 points)  
☐ Less than 75% of Deliverables accomplished (No points)  
☐ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)

#### 6. Previous Year Performance

In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit.

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY (Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit (3 points)  
☐ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)  
☐ In the previous year the Applicant has not been responsive (No points)

#### 7. Prevention of OHV trespass

##### 7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Fence (Page 1)

- a. Is site a completely fenced facility such that OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas is prevented? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

☒ No (answer items b and c)

☐ Yes (10 points, explain and then skip to item 8)

Explain 'Yes' response:

## 7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Patrol (Page 2)

- b. The majority of OHV Opportunity areas are patrolled (Check the one most appropriate) 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ At least 5 days per week (5 points)  
☐ At least once per week (3 points)  
☐ At least once per month (1 point)  
☐ Less than once per month (No points)

Explain patrol efforts (e.g., frequency of patrol, patrol personnel, percent of lands covered by patrols)

OHV & OSV trailheads and routes are patrolled by OHV/OSV staff, LEO's, FPO's and volunteer groups on a daily basis. Patrol efforts are concentrated on areas of high use and areas that exhibit the potential for negative resource impacts.

## 7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Measures (Page 3)

- c. Measures to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas 5

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Barriers and/or signing are used to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas (3 points)  
☒ Education programs, maps and/or brochures provided to the public address OHV trespass, including respect for private property (2 points)

Explain measures utilized to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas

The Sierra NF actively prevents intrusions into closed and sensitive areas through ongoing education efforts, daily patrols, signing and barriers. Patrol personnel routinely educate OHV enthusiasts and provide them with appropriate boundary and impact information, signage follows standard Forest Service guidelines and is posted in the immediate vicinity of the areas of concern, and barriers are typically constructed of native materials.

## 8. OHV Education

### 8 OHV Education - Page 1

- a. Education materials available onsite 10

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☒ Free literature is provided to visitors describing safe and responsible OHV recreational practices (5 points)  
☒ Bulletin boards, signs or kiosks, at the majority of staging areas, trailheads, or other areas where the public gathers provide information concerning safe and responsible OHV Recreation (5 points)

- b. Applicant or Land Manager provides formal programs, educational talks, school field trips, etc. to the public to educate them on safe and responsible OHV recreational practices: 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ 50 or more per year (3 points) ☐ 20 to 49 times per year (2 points)  
☒ 5 to 19 times per year (1 point) ☐ Less than 5 times per year (No points)

### 8. OHV Education - Page 2

- c. When Facility is open, staff are available at trailheads, visitor centers and/or entrance stations to provide information on safe and responsible OHV use 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Daily (5 points)            | <input type="radio"/> On all weekends (4 points)   |
| <input type="radio"/> On the majority of weekends (2 points) | <input type="radio"/> On major holidays (1 points) |
| <input type="radio"/> None of the above (No points)          |  |

- d. ATV Safety Institute and/or Motorcycle Safety Foundation approved training courses are provided to the public: 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> At least 30 times per year (5 points) | <input type="radio"/> 18-29 times per year (3 points)                   |
| <input type="radio"/> 4-17 times per year (1 points)        | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Less than 4 times per year (No points) |

Describe Land Manager's onsite education efforts relative to items a. - d.:

Forest Service personnel attend OHV and OSV club meetings and provide educational presentations, safety demonstrations and explanations of land management regulations. The Sierra NF also produces site specific OHV/OSV destination maps and informational brochures that are available at Visitor Information Stations and distributed by staff in the field. Additionally, the Forest has adopted the Tread Lightly Program for visitor educational materials. Public handouts include user guides, vehicle trash bags, basic message handouts and give aways (i.e. stickers, key chains) that encourage OHV users to publicly display their support of Tread Lightly principles.

## 9. Website

- a. OHV outreach efforts are accomplished through the Land Manager's website 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> No (skip to question 10) | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes (provide URL address and answer item b) |
|--|--|

Provide URL address <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/sierra/>

- b. The Land Manager's website contains the following items 5

(Check all that apply) - Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 5 points. (Please select applicable values)

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map to location        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hours of operation  | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety information                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visitor facilities     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contact information | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> News releases            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Information on responsible riding | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map of Facilities   | <input type="checkbox"/> Fee schedule                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal restrictions             | <input type="checkbox"/> Link to Division Website       | <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement contact information |

## 10. OHV Outreach

Check all forms of OHV outreach the Applicant utilizes: 3

Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 3 points. (Please select applicable values)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Billboards         | <input type="checkbox"/> CDs and/or DVDs          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community meetings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OHV dealers   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fairs                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> News releases |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)               | <input type="checkbox"/> Television               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parades                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Programs at schools           |   |

## 11. Natural and Cultural Resources

#### 11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 1

- a. Is the Land Manager's OHV area a completely fenced track facility with little or no native vegetation?  
0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ No (answer item b) ☐ Yes (5 points, explain and then skip to item 12)

Explain 'Yes' response

#### 11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 2

- b. Resource Management Information System 5

Does the Land Manager maintain a management information system managed by qualified environmental staff that identifies and monitors the impacts of the OHV activity and contains at least the following:

- Ongoing survey/inventory of species
- Ongoing survey/inventory of archeological sites
- Biological monitoring that measures changes in populations
- Components that evaluate the effects of OHV recreation and related activity on the species;
- Recommendations for improvement in species management
- Strategies to respond to changing conditions that affect the survival or reproduction of species? (Please select one from list)

- ☐ No (No points) ☒ Yes (5 points)

Reference Document

USDA Forest Service, Region 5 Best Management Practices.

#### 12. Soil Management

##### 12. Soil Management - Page 1

- a. Land Manager has developed a systematic methodology for evaluating soil conditions of its OHV Opportunities? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ No (No points) ☒ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response The Soil Monitoring Program evaluates soil quality and impacts, prescribes corrective actions if needed, and ensures that soil resources will be protected.

- b. Land Manager has developed methods to address soil issues? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ No (No points) ☒ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response Methods of soil protection are described in the Forest Service Region 5 Soil and Water Conservation Handbook.

##### 12. Soil Management - Page 2

- c. Land Manager performs soil monitoring 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ☒ Monthly (3 points) ☐ After major rain events (2 points)



☐ Annually (No points)

**13. Sound Level Testing**

The Applicant or Land Manager conducts, or causes to be conducted, sound level testing 2

(Check only one if applicable) (Please select one from list)

- ☐ On most (50% or more) holidays and weekends (4 points)
- ☒ At least 25% but less than 50% of holidays and weekends (2 points)
- ☐ Less than 25% of holidays and weekends (No points)

Describe the sound testing program

Sound level testing is performed periodically during special events or outreach programs, this capitalizes on the presence of large groups of OHV enthusiasts to disseminate information on new or developing regulations that may affect their OHV experience, responsible and safe riding practices and OHV resource impacts.